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Prince Hassan lauds Holland

THE HAGUE, March 30 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan expressed his admiration today for the concern of Holland with the Arab World and its desire to contribute towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Speaking at a press conference here, the prince said in reply to a question about his talks with Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep that the two countries looked forward to the reconvening of the Geneva conference soon. Jordan and Holland feel that the time is ripe this year for the solution of economic problems," he added. Prince Hassan today visited an electronics firm in Amsterdam. The firm, which was not named by JNA, presented Jordan with a language laboratory which is to be shipped to Jordan soon.

Egypt gets \$1.5 billion loan

CAIRO, March 30 (R). — Egyptian Deputy Premier for Social and Economic Affairs, Dr. Abdul Mostafa Khashab, said here today four Gulf oil exporting states had agreed to provide Egypt with loans totalling \$1.5 billion. Khashab, on a visit to Qatar as part of a Gulf tour, gave details about the loans. Speaking to reporters after two days of talks with Qatari officials, he described the short-term loans as the most pressing need facing the Egyptian economy. The four Gulf states are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) which form the Gulf Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Dr. Khashab said Egypt was anxious to resolve its economic problems through various means, including a change in the foreign investments to provide new "incentive" for investment.

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Soviet Union rejects U.S. SALT proposals

WASHINGTON, March 30 (R). — The Soviet Union today rejected American proposals for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) at the end of days of talks between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Kremlin leaders.

The strategic weaponry held by both powers or limited agreement on the lines of an accord reached in 1974.

That accord, negotiated in Vladivostok by Mr. Brezhnev and then President Gerald Ford, was never ratified and never went into force.

Mr. Vance had suggested that if his comprehensive package was not acceptable to the Soviet Union, then the two countries should ratify the Vladivostok accord but excluding the American Cruise missile.

Mr. Vance said Mr. Brezhnev did most of the talking during the final meeting and told him: "The Soviet Union rejected the comprehensive arms reduction proposal on the grounds that it was not an equitable package and did not deal with certain questions in arms control."

The second American proposal could not be accepted because the Cruise missile was not included.

Mr. Vance said the U.S. rejected the Soviet suggestion that the Vladivostok accord be ratified with the Cruise missile included in the agreed ceiling of 2,400 rockets and bombers which both sides could deploy.

Mr. Vance said the two sides made progress in other areas and had agreed to set up working groups for detailed discussion of a number of major problem areas.

These included, he said, proposals for a comprehensive test ban, limitations on nuclear weapons, prior notification of missile test firings as well as questions of civil defence, military activities in the Indian Ocean, radiological weapons, sales of conventional weapons, and nuclear proliferation.

"I think we made progress. The talks were useful. Needless to say I'm disappointed we did not make progress in the most important area -- nuclear arms," he said.

"I leave Moscow without achieving a general framework (for continuing SALT talks) and I am very disappointed."

Mr. Vance said he was in his first meeting with the press since taking office last week, and said his government in most cases would continue with the policies adopted by the previous government.

He made clear that he no longer held to many of the radical foreign policy views he had expressed as leader of the Hindu Nationalist Jan Sangh Party in the early 1970s, when he was a major critic of Pakistan.

The process of normalisation with Pakistan would be continued and strengthened, Mr. Vajpayee said. "There should be no apprehension that the new government will do anything to reverse the process."

Mr. Vajpayee said he also hoped there would be further improvement in India's relations with China.

The new government would stand by all commitments so far made and all current negotiations would be continued without impediment.

Asked about his past demands that India should acquire and manufacture its own nuclear arms, Mr. Vajpayee said: "I am no longer in opposition. There will be no change -- nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

He said India should have a nuclear capability for peaceful uses but not to make atomic bombs.

He had not yet looked into the question of nuclear tests for peaceful purposes, he said.

He added that India's policy of non-alignment as such had never been under question, only the way it had been implemented at times. The Janata Party

is known to put relations with Israel onto a sound footing after they plunged to their lowest level for years with France's release of Palestinian commando leader Abu Daoud in January.

The president briefed M. de Guiringaud before he left today.

M. de Guiringaud will have talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other leading members of his government.

In addition to trying to improve Franco-Israeli relations, the talks will be largely devoted to the prospects of a Middle East peace settlement.

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FRIENDLY TOAST BEFORE DISAGREEMENT -- U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (left) and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko lift their glasses at American embassy residence in Moscow before lunch Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

Barre dubs newly formed French cabinet a "combat government"

PARIS, March 30 (R). — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today installed a new French government to fight the opposition Socialist-Communist alliance in next year's general election.

It contained only two newcomers and no surprises, but Prime Minister Raymond Barre called it a "combat government" dedicated to pursuing France's economic recovery plan.

He said its top priorities would be to battle inflation and to draw up a 12-month plan to help families, the elderly and unemployed youth.

This programme, aimed at satisfying the average Frenchman, is held up as the government's main plank in resisting the leftwing challenge in parliamentary elections set for March 1978.

President Giscard d'Estaing appointed a 15-member cabinet under Premier Barre, retaining the foreign and defence ministers from the outgoing team and switching five other different posts to complete the changes.

The most significant move was to oust the "big three" politicians from the government -- Independent Republican Michel Ponlatowski, centrist Jean Lecanuet and Gaullist Olivier Guichard.

It was the logical conclusion to the president's campaign to stamp out damaging rivalries within the ruling three-party coalition. M. Ponlatowski, the outgoing interior minister, was the president's closest political confidant but he constantly clashed with the Gaullists led by ex-Premier Jacques Chirac.

The two newcomers were M. Alain Peyrefitte, a moderate Gaullist who came in as justice minister, and M. Rene Monory, a little known centrist who took the industry ministry.

Barre will continue in his dual role as premier and finance minister and M. Louis de Guiringaud and M. Yvon Bourges remain at the foreign and defence ministries.

The change of government followed the rout of the ruling majority by the leftwing partnership in nationwide municipal elections earlier this month.

A close Giscard associate, Michel d'Ornano, was retained in the cabinet despite his crushing defeat in the election for mayor of Paris by Gaullist leader Chirac, the rightist champion whose rivalry with the president helped provoke the government changes.

But in Israel itself, the anniversary of the Day of the Land in which six Arabs were killed and scores injured by Israeli troops in the worst upheaval in Israel's history, passed relatively peacefully among the country's 500,000-strong Arab community.

Reuter correspondent Bernard Edinger reported from Arraba in Galilee that thousands of Israeli Arabs were winding their way on foot to the main central rally there commemorating last year's demonstration.

The crowd thronged the narrow streets of the dusty village. They were peaceful but shouted slogans.

Small groups of leftwing Israeli Jews were among those present.

Trouble was reported in two villages in Galilee, Tamra and Jut, where youngsters tried to block roads with burning tyres, and in Kafer Qassem in central Israel where students also refused to go to school and demonstrated in the street.

There was also a business strike in the village where protest demonstrations erupted last year against the government decision to confiscate Arab lands in Galilee.

The main disturbance in the West Bank was in Hebron where several hundred high school pupils were dispersed by troops firing tear gas after failing to heed an ultimatum to leave the main square.

In Nablus, the traditional centre for Palestinian nationalism, leftwing Lebanese forces, informed sources in Beirut reported today.

The sources said the rightwing troops began their attack against Taybeh at dawn today after an overnight bombardment by artillery located in Israeli territory, the sources said. Taybeh is two kms from the frontier.

Other reports from southern Lebanon said Israeli aircraft were flying intermittently over the combat zone. The rightwing forces mustered a large number of militiamen and about 20 armoured vehicles for today's assault, the sources in Beirut said.

The attack on Taybeh came less than 48 hours after general Victor Khoury, a Maronite Christian, had been named head of the Lebanese army by President Elias Sarkis. His appointment was opposed by the rightwing.

Mr. Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party (NLP) today called off an indefinite strike against the replacement of the army commander yesterday.

In a statement today the NLP said priority should have been given to implementation of the Cairo agreement between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian commando movement before the replacement of the army commander and this had been a cause of the strike.

In Damascus a delegation from the Lebanese Phalangist Party had talks today with Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam on the situation in Lebanon.

In a later development from Kuwait, Palestinian commando chief Yasser Arafat today accused Mr. Camille Chamoun of open cooperation with Israel over south Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat also told a press conference he had asked that Arab heads of state discuss what he described as a dangerous situation in south Lebanon at their next summit conference.

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He described PNC resolutions, which reiterated the call for an independent Palestinian state, as daring, decisive and strong.

The commando chief said that the Palestinian delegation would leave for Amman soon to resume the dialogue with Jordan.

Arabs in Palestine mark Day of the Land with strikes, rallies

HEBRON, March 30 (Agencies) — Israeli forces used tear gas to break up demonstrations by Arab youths in the occupied West Bank today on the first anniversary of protests by Israeli Arabs against a forcible government takeover of land in Galilee.

Dozens of Arab youths blocked roads with burning tyres and hurled stones at Israeli troops. Several arrests were made. There were no casualties, however, during the demonstrations around Hebron and in two villages near Ramallah.

A general business and school strike also hit most of the West Bank following the distribution of pamphlets signed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation during the past few days calling for such action.

The Arab city of Jerusalem was paralysed by the strike, but no violence was reported there.

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Carter's human rights

PRESIDENT CARTER'S outspoken stand on human rights in the Eastern bloc has loomed as a shadow over Mr. Cyrus Vance's talks with Kremlin leaders.

Speculation is rife about how far this will affect the success of the American secretary of state's mission. Mr. Vance himself said that Mr. Carter's tough approach to detente may lead to a more forthcoming approach towards stabilising the arms race.

From the Soviet perspective, however, it looks more as though the American president is out to destabilise the Soviet Union. In addition to his support for Soviet dissidents, Mr. Carter has doubled appropriations for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty which, in Soviet eyes, are instruments of the cold war. Mr. Carter's actions could elicit a forthright reaction, but not necessarily the desired one.

Already some of America's allies are worried. The West Germans are concerned for their cherished programme to reunite families on the two sides of the Berlin Wall and to keep the door open to visits across the former iron curtain dividing the two Germanies. The French are also concerned that the Kremlin might decide to go tit-for-tat; they want to keep Soviet support for the increasingly influential French communist Party at a low level.

Moreover, as far as dissidents in the Soviet Union are concerned, Carter's approach might well do them more harm than good. According to a noted Kremlin expert, the dissidents are in close touch with outsiders who as the Kremlin sees it, are out to undermine Soviet institutions. This could lead to a hard crack-down on the dissidents. The Kremlin is even more touchy about the possible effect of Mr. Carter's new approach on its East European allies than on dissidents inside the Soviet Union. In brief, Mr. Carter is rocking the boat for everyone.

This is not necessarily bad, as bureaucrats often get too stodgy and set in their ways. Yet the American president's approach may not only be novel; it might be downright naive. If Mr. Carter feels that he ought to pull his punches where some of his allies are concerned, even though their record on human rights leaves much to be desired, why should he think his ideological opponents ought to be any more understanding about his lack of diplomatic tact and his stirring up trouble for them at home?

The rest of the world stands to lose a great deal by a sudden cooling of relations between the two super-powers. In the Middle East, for instance, where the Arabs are enlisting support for the reconvening of the Geneva conference, a return to anything resembling the cold war would be inopportune. When the question of a Middle East peace is discussed between Mr. Vance and his hosts, we would like the two sides to tackle the problem in a constructive manner. It is true that the United States might be able to go it alone in playing the role of a peace-broker, yet Soviet animosity will not make that role any easier.

Furthermore, while Israel is deeply interested in the fate of Jewish dissidents in the Soviet Union and has derived great satisfaction from President Carter's remarks, the Arabs have been left out in the cold. How about human rights in the occupied territories and in Israel itself? The Arabs are human, after all, are they not?

In fact, the Arabs are protesting the violation of their human and civil rights today as they observe the Day of the Land. If Mr. Carter is indeed concerned about moral issues and has thrown diplomatic tact to the wind, there is fertile soil right here for true moral indignation on his part. That, too, might lead to a more forthright approach to the Middle East crisis.

OPINION COMMENTARY

Two Jordanian dailies commented in their Wednesday editorials on the demonstrations to be staged Thursday by Arabs in the occupied territories on the occasion of the Day of the Land, marking the anniversary of last year's violent demonstrations against the Israeli government's forcible takeover of land owned by Arabs, while a third daily discussed the cabinet meeting in Al Salt.

AL DUSTOUR, said that the Day of the Land has convinced international opinion, that the Israeli occupied and the Arab occupied cannot coexist. It also confirms the fact that the Arabs' occupied territories should be the centre of operations against the enemy; that Palestine is the homeland of the Palestinians for which they cannot accept another replacement. The Day of the Land has also emphasised the nature of the Palestinian struggle over Palestinian soil.

The Arabs in Israel and in the occupied territories commemorate the Day of the Land this year, aware of the positive developments which they have succeeded in achieving by their struggle and resistance. This does not mean that the end to their troubles is near. All are aware that the road to peace is still difficult and that there still remains ahead a long and hard fight against the enemy.

AL SHA'B, discussing the same subject said that the Arabs' refusal to refrain from staging demonstrations on the Day of the Land and their opposition to the Israeli occupation is but a sure indicator of the strong national feelings they...



"Er... this isn't a hard and fast position."

Kenya to elect its leadership for the first time since 1966

Elections for key posts in Kenya in April could have major significance for the country's political future.

NAIROBI, (WFS) — The decision of President Jomo Kenyatta's ruling political party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU), to hold national elections for key party posts in April is important not only because they are the first such elections since 1966, but because to outcome will determine the future leadership that will emerge in Kenya after Mr. Kenyatta.

KANU has not held national elections since the abortive ones of 1966, spearheaded by the late Mr. Tom Mboya, the aggressive KANU Secretary-General and Minister for Economic Planning who was assassinated in 1969. The 1969 KANU elections saw the creation of a breakaway group led by the former party Vice President, Mr. Oginga Odinga. Mr. Odinga formed an opposition party, the Kenya Peoples Union (KPU), which was later banned by the Kenya government; all its leaders, including Mr. Odinga, were put into detention.

Although there have been political squabbles within KANU, mainly due to personality differences among the various leaders, all have accepted Mr. Kenyatta as the undisputed national leader who has created the political stability enjoyed in Kenya since independence in 1963. There have been rifts within the party, the only political party in Kenya after the KPU was banned, but when these have been referred to Mr. Kenyatta, they have been resolved.

The April 3 national elections follow the successful completion of grassroot elections ordered by Mr. Kenyatta last year, and as the election campaign heats up, two opposing groups have emerged within KANU, each vying to grasp the leadership of the party, but at the same time both pledging their loyalty to President Kenyatta as the undisputed leader of the party and the government.

The two groups are divided not on ideology but on personal differences. One group is led by former Foreign Minister, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, who is making a very rapid comeback to national politics after his defeat during the 1974 parliamentary elections, and the other group is led by the current Vice President, Mr. Daniel Arap Moi.

Dr. Mungai suffered a humiliating defeat at the 1974 national parliamentary elections at the hands of a relatively unknown politician who was making his first attempt to enter national politics. A former university lecturer, Dr. Johnstone Mutihwa, defeated Dr. Mungai, mainly because the people of Dagoretti parliamentary constituency on the outskirts of Nairobi simply wanted a change.

The young and promising new M.P. did not stay long enough to prove his ability as a parliamentarian as he died shortly after the elections, and even after the by-election that followed his death, Dr. Mungai did not contest, but was nominated by President Kenyatta to fill a parliamentary vacancy.

For someone who once occupied an influential position in Kenya - he was first minister for defence before moving to the ministry of foreign affairs - Dr. Mungai felt unhappy remaining an ordinary backbencher in the house, and since his nomination he has spoken very rarely in parliament. To add to his fortunes, he was also named the executive chairman of the government-owned Kenya Pipeline Company, now engaged in a prestigious project to build an oil pipeline between Mombasa and Nairobi.

Last year, as the KANU grassroot elections were under way, Dr. Mungai joined hands with a group of M.P.s who were clearly seen to be anti-Moi and who wanted a constitution that dealt with the succession of the president. This group argued that there was nothing sinister in the clause and those advocating a constitutional change did not like the present vice president.

The debate, which was going on outside parliament, was finally stopped when the Attorney General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, warned the two groups that it was a serious offence to continue with the debate "as it amounted to anticipating and advocating the death of the president."

Although the debate stopped in public there were noticeable divisions during the KANU grassroot elections, one group supporting Mr. Moi and the other supporting Dr. Mungai, and this is the position today as Kenyans prepare for the big elections on April 3.

It is difficult to give any accurate prediction about the outcome of the national elections at this stage, but from the results of the grassroot elections, it appears that the two groups will have a neck-and-neck fight on April 3.

EEC countries must convince Israel that peace is more useful than war

BONN, March 30 (AFF) — Middle East peace prospects are "very great" following a Palestinian National Council session in Cairo earlier this month, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published here yesterday.

European Economic Community (EEC) countries should also contribute to a settlement by persuading Israel that the Palestinians had a place at a resumed Middle East peace conference in Geneva, Mr. Sadat told the daily General Anzeiger.

Mr. Sadat is due here on Thursday for talks with West German leaders in which, he said, he hoped to obtain technological aid for Egyptian reconstruction and economic change.

Mr. Sadat said his optimism about a Middle East settlement had been confirmed by talks with Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat in Cairo.

But it would be advisable for the Israelis, whose state had been recognised by 140 countries, to recognise the Palestinians who had neither state nor country, he added.

EEC countries for their part have to convince Israel "that peace is more useful than war, and that the participation of the Palestinians in the Geneva conference is indispensable and vital", Mr. Sadat said.

At the same time he expected EEC countries to "assume guarantees" after a resumed Geneva conference ended, Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat said recent Middle East views expressed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev were on the whole positive, though Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy was trying to clear up certain points.

Proposals by American President Jimmy Carter - who recently spoke of the need for a Palestinian "homeland" - were also "very encouraging", Mr. Sadat said.

President Sadat has said would seek American F-5 fighters, anti-tank missiles and radar equipment when meets President Jimmy Carter in Washington on April 4.

Mr. Sadat interviewed by Mr. Arafat in the CBS produced television program "Sixty Minutes" late Sunday specified no number of fighters other than to say Egypt would "do a lot".

He favoured an Israeli-Arab defence pact but said Carter should convince Israel to evacuate Arab territories occupied since June, 1967.

Mr. Arafat said the PLO would do its best to help Carter find a Middle East peace but refused to say if the PLO would eventually recognise Israel's right to exist. Neither Israel nor America recognises the PLO, he said.

U.S. reduction of military aid to Argentina fuels extreme right demands for greater power

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, (CSM) — When Argentina's foreign ministry upbraided the United States early this month for its decision to reduce military aid over reports of human rights violations, the Argentine navy let it be known it wanted a much tougher reaction.

In the local press, the navy indicated it was pressing for a total rejection of U.S. military aid.

The fact that Argentina eventually rejected such aid highlights not only the continued divisions within military ranks, but also the extent to which the hard-liners, led by the navy, now have the upper hand.

It also is noted here that the navy traditionally has maintained friendly ties with Brazil, and it is not lost on observers here that Brazil also is angry with the U.S. over pressure on German nuclear treaty. Both countries have a grudge that Argentine hard-liners are in a position to exploit.

The longstanding divisions in the Argentine military were patched up last year when a coup d'etat brought the military government to power March 24.

But ever since, the gap between the hard-liners, who are extreme rightists, and the moderates, who are populist in their outlook, has grown.

The hard-liners, led by Adm. Emilio Eduardo Massera, the navy chief, indicated they wished to dismantle the labour movement once and for all. This view was supported by the air force and some army generals.

Similarly there were disagreements on whether to reduce or modernise Argentina's state enterprises, on the scope and techniques to be used in the war against the guerrillas, and, above all, on the social cost of the austere, anti-inflationary economic policies adopted by Economy Minister Jose Marti de Hoz.

The hard-liners went on attack early this year. The responsibilities of president and army commander-in-chief were separated and a "four man" - either the president or a newly appointed prime minister - established figurehead, answerable to junta of the three service chiefs.

The proposal amounted to direct challenge of President Videla's existing powers.

Four months later, the struggle is much more critical. The navy demands a bigger share in decision-making. There is moreover, signs that the navy is beginning to withdraw support from the government.

The proposal also challenged the direct challenge of President Videla's existing powers.

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Retiring British commander warns against Soviet economic threat

LONDON, March 30 (AFF) — The Soviet Union could bring the West to its knees by political and economic pressure without a shot being fired, according to Admiral Sir John Teacher, retiring Commander in Chief of the British Fleet.

Sir John gave an interview to the British Domestic Press Association news agency to coincide with his retirement yesterday from the fleet command and from his posts as North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Allied Commander in Chief for the Channel and Eastern Atlantic C-in-C.

He said: "While we have made considerable strides in the integration of our defence effort I don't believe that we focus nearly enough on the integration of our political and economic strategy."

"Now oil is only one of the weapons within economic pressure."

Sir John added that the Soviet armory included an ever-growing merchant fleet and Western countries find more and more of their trade being carried in Soviet vessels, "which are all centrally controlled from Moscow."

In this way, he declared, the Soviet Union would gain control of vital raw materials, causing economic jeopardy in the West.

"The West needs to wake up to this as much as it needs to wake up to the immediate military challenge", he declared.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL
presents
PIANO CONCERT: ANTONY PEEBLES
on Thursday 31st March 8.00 p.m.
at the British Council Hall.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		AMMAN AIRPORT		VOICE OF AMERICA	
Channel 3 & 6	9:20 Quiz programme	Arrivals:	Departures:	08:00	Special English. News. Features. Science in the News. News Summary.
6:00 Quran	10:15 Play	7:55 Cairo (EA)	6:10 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)	08:30	The Breakfast Show : 08:00, 08:30, 09:00, 09:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30, 13:00, 13:30, 14:00, 14:30, 15:00, 15:30, 16:00, 16:30, 17:00, 17:30, 18:00, 18:30, 19:00, 19:30, 20:00, 20:30, 21:00, 21:30, 22:00, 22:30, 23:00, 23:30, 24:00.
6:30 Children's programme	Channel 6	8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain, Kuwait	8:40 Beirut	08:30	News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, VOA Current News Summary, 08:30, 09:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 13:30, 14:30, 15:30, 16:30, 17:30, 18:30, 19:30, 20:30, 21:30, 22:30, 23:30, 24:00.
6:30 English by television	7:30 News in Hebrew	8:50 Beirut (MEA)	8:45 Cairo (EA)	17:00	News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary
7:00 Young Dr. Kidare	7:45 Varieties	10:20 Riyadh (BA)	10:00 Athens, Madrid, Agaba, Cairo	17:30	Special English. News. Features. Science in the News. News Summary.
7:00 News in Arabic	8:30 A Swede in Paris	16:00 Kuwait (KAC)	12:25 London (BA)		
Channel 3	9:10 The quest	18:20 Agaba, Cairo	12:30 Rome, Paris		
7:30 Science and life	10:00 News in English	18:45 London	14:30 Agaba, Kuwait (KAC)		
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Crown Court	19:40 Beirut (MEA)	19:40 Jeddah, Riyadh (SDD)		
		00:30 Jeddah	21:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDD)		
RADIO JORDAN		BEC RADIO		USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
(On 884 KHZ)	14:45 15 weekly	05:00	13:30 Paperbacks Radio Theatre	Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111	
7:00 Morning melodies	15:00 Concert hour	05:30	14:30 Matthew on Music	Civil defence rescue " 24801-4	
7:30 News	16:00 Old favourites	06:45	15:00 Radio Newsworld	Fire headquarters " 22980	
7:40 News reports	16:30 Easy listening	08:00	15:15 Outlook	First aid, fire, police " 19	
8:00 Sign off	17:00 Play of the week	08:00	16:15 Come to the Opera	Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) " 36261-2	
12:00 Pop session	17:30 Pop session	09:45	16:30 The King's Singers	Municipal water service (emergency) " 37111-3	
12:30 News summary	18:00 News summary	09:45	16:30 The King's Singers	Police headquarters " 38151	
13:05 Pop session	18:30 Pop session	11:00	17:00 News	Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help " 21111, 37777	
14:00 News	19:00 News report	11:05	17:30 People and Politics	Cultural Centres	
14:10 Radio magazine	19:30 Sign off	11:20	17:45 Sports Round-up	American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41220	
14:30 Music made easy			18:00 News/Radio Newsworld	British Council " 38147-8	
EMERGENCIES					
Doctors:	Aasina (37055)	08:30	Farming World	French Cultural Centre " 37980	
Amman:	Farahi (30052)	08:00	News, UK Press Review	Gothic Institute " 42383	
	Zain Zaghoul (38591)	09:15	The World Today	Soviet Cultural Centre " 66283	
	Saudi Dhour (66650)	09:30	Financial News	Amman Municipal Library " 38111	
	Abid	09:45	Music News		
	Awad	10:15	Wales 77		
	Zareqa	10:30	Just a minute		
	Urdun	11:00	News		
	Tariq	11:05	The Energy of God		
		11:20	Best known - The Energy of God		
			as Hero		
		12:00	Radio Newsworld		
		12:15	Top Twenty		
		12:45	Sports Round-up		
		13:00	News, 24 hours		
			Abi (31127)		
			Al Hussein Youth City (83773)		
			Rainbow (37249)		
			Talal (29221)		
			Abi (31127)		
			Pharmacies:		
			Amman (23034)		
			Fahayeb (44930)		

هكذا صدقنا انفسنا

Advancing technology forces building of 2nd satellite station

is the second of a two-part series on Jordan's satellite station.

by Fernando Francis to the Jordan Times

Jordan is to build its second satellite station in the same location as the present satellite station.

Baq'a Valley was chosen for the satellite station because of its location in the mountains, which is free of microwave signals from the town. Yet, at the same time the station has to be near a substantial source of power.

The growing demand for telecommunications links has led to the need for more progress in telephone and telegraph communications. Jordan is forced to intensify the equipment in the satellite station.

Intelsat system has no alternatives in mid-1979 a new generation of satellites will be launched into orbit -- Intelsat V, a capacity of 12,000 channels, a substantial increase from the 6,000 channels of Intelsat IV and IVA.

Therefore, would have to build or the second satellite station, and to do this would be cut off for 2-3 years, which would be disastrous. Therefore, the only feasible way is to build a new dish, thus avoiding a cut-off.

The volume of traffic in the Intelsat system is rising rapidly. Mr. Ahmad Khasawneh, operating engineer at the station, said the new dish is required for the mid-1979 operation of the Atlantic satellite.

In any case, no time is lost in building or the second satellite station. The present one will be used to Intelsat V requirements and then used for the satellite.

At the moment, the Intelsat IV A satellites have coverage. But Intelsat V requires specific direct beams for example 12 channels directed to Japan; 12 channels to Pakistan; and 24 channels to the Gulf area. And a new beam may be directed to the United States.

The cost of construction and operation for the new dish is estimated at \$1.5 million, said Mr. Khasawneh.

Communication Minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Deh told the Jordan Times that he will meet expenditures of \$1.5 million.

At present, the project for the new dish is at the study stage. Jordan must reach agreement with new customers in the Pacific region concerning necessary equipment. Japan or India, for example, must equip themselves to be able to communicate with Jordan.

An agreement must also be made with Intelsat to assign frequencies. After these are allocated, the final specifications will be drawn up. The operational programme should be ready in April.



The present dish will be joined by a similar one in mid-1979.

"Preliminary studies show that the expense of building a second dish will be covered within the first three years of operation," Minister Al Rawabdeh said.

"Jordan is a partner in the Intelsat project. Our share at the moment is \$775,000," he added. "Our share in this project will be raised very soon to \$1.25 million. That means Jordan will receive a steady income on returns."

"The difference in construction costs between the present dish, which cost JD 500,000, and the new one comes about due to world-wide inflation. Also the Japanese contractors are now more expensive because of certain political reasons and inflation," he added.

"We have been approached by certain international firms for the construction of the second dish. One of the approaches was for construction and investment in the station for five years. Then it would be handed over to Jordan free of charge. But that is not the way we want it."

Mr. Khasawneh further clarified this point: "Contracts will be submitted to international bidders. However, we have received proposals from Mitsubishi, ITP and NEG, but these proposals cannot satisfy our requirements, which are still to be ascertained."

He added: "As for the staffing situation, there will be a great problem if things remain as now. This situation needs the understanding of top officials and should be looked at in a different way. The problem is not in the availability of engineers -- it is in keeping those engineers for a long period of time."

Another exciting opening for Jordan in the telecommunications field is the Arab satellite project. This satellite will broadcast community TV, and telephone calls in the Arab World.

A committee is now arranging the project. It will call for qualified consultants, then specifications will be drawn up, after which bids will go out for the work required.

Small earth stations -- of ten, seven and three metre diameter -- will receive the signals from the Arab satellite.

The satellite, to be launched in 1980 at the earliest, will mainly serve remote areas. Jordan, however, will only require one antenna -- possibly the ten-metre type to be located at the satellite station -- to serve its needs.

SHARAF RETURNS AFTER VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

AMMAN (R). — Chief of the Royal Court Sharaf Abdul Hamid Sharaf returned here Tuesday night from a visit to Saudi Arabia during which he delivered a message from King Hussein to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.

He and Lt-Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, who accompanied him on his one-day visit, also held talks with the Saudi crown prince.

Official sources said the talks covered cooperation between Jordan and Saudi Arabia and the Middle East situation.

The meeting was also attended by Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, Saudi Second Deputy Premier, and Prince Saud Al Faisal, Saudi Foreign Minister.

The one-day conference will meet at the Professional Association Building in Shmeisani with lectures given by specialists from King Hussein Medical Centre, the University of Jordan's Faculty of Medicine, and its Hospital and other practicing specialists.

Lectures on cardio-vascular diseases, neurology, gastro enterology, endocrinology and other topics will be followed by round-table discussions at the conference, which will be the first of its kind to be held in Jordan and will reflect Jordanian experience in these fields.

It will be of educational value to junior doctors and practicing physicians and should help encourage research and the exchange of know-how among Jordanian medical doctors.

He added that this study will be completed before the end of November. It will be submitted to the council for study and implementation.

Mr. Qadri Sharqawi, President of the General Trade Department of the Council, said after the meetings that Dr. Abdul A'al Saqban, the Secretary General of the Council, had named 1977 as Arab Common Market year, during which the council would do its best to boost the number of member states.

Mr. Sharqawi added that the General Secretariat had decided to send delegations to Iraq, Syria and Egypt to conduct economic discussions similar to those in Jordan that will lead to economic integration among Arab countries and towards implementation of Common Market resolutions.

Mr. Sharqawi described his discussions with Jordanian officials as fruitful.

The delegation, including Mr. Sharqawi and Mr. Ahmad Salah, an expert expert the Council, left here for Damascus Tuesday afternoon for similar discussions.

Jordan, being a member of the Common Market, exported the value of JD 2.5 million to Iraq, JD 1.3 million to Egypt and JD 3.6 million to Syria in 1975. Its imports were JD 800,000 from Iraq, JD 3.5 million from Egypt and JD 6.3 million from Syria.

The General Manager of the Department of Economic Cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Mohammad Saqaf said that it was agreed to set up a working party of Qatar and Jordanian officials to conduct a study on boosting Jordanian exports in cooperation with the Department of Export Development of the Council.

He added that this study will be completed before the end of November. It will be submitted to the council for study and implementation.

Exports in for boost after integration meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's exports to the Arab Common Market are in for a boost after the conclusion of a series of meetings here Tuesday between a delegation from the General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity and Jordanian officials.

Discussions centred on the problems of developing and boosting commercial exchange among the states in the Arab Common Market and on the General Secretariat's programme for 1977 as well as its study on the Jordanian goods that can be exported to Arab states in the market and the possibility of increasing their numbers.

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The Cabinet, headed by Premier Mudar Badran, meets the people at Salt's Teachers' Training Institute Wednesday. (JNA photo).

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Cabinet holds session in Salt

SALT (JNA). — The Cabinet held a closed session here Wednesday and decided on a number of resolutions:

-- to allocate JD 65,000 for asphalt paving and completing 13 roads connecting villages in the Governorate of Salt; JD 25,000 for building schools; and JD 15,540 for opening six post office branches in the villages of Somya, Al Qaseeb, Aleiqun, Hanou, Rawdah and Northern Bayoudah;

-- to donate JD 5,000 for mosques in the governorate; JD 40,000 in support of Salt Municipality; and JD 10,000 for asphalt paving roads in Baqa' refugee camp;

-- to buy five water tanks for Salt; and

-- to open four medical clinics in Somya, Rummam, Um Al Dananeer and Al Qaseeb.

Earlier, Premier Mudar Badran and his ministers held an open discussion with officials and representatives of different sectors in Baqa' Governorate at the Teachers' Training Institute here.

The meeting was opened by Governor of Baqa' Ahmad Aqqayeh, who reviewed the governorate's needs, which centred on improving and developing the water and electric power supply; roads and communications; medical services; educational, tourist, postal and telephone facilities; and expanding the number of agricultural projects.

Several speakers then explained the requirements of their villages.

In his reply, Mr. Badran said that the Cabinet's meetings with the citizens in their towns and villages are His Majesty King Hussein's personal wish aimed at boosting democracy and enabling a large number of citizens to share responsibility.

Mr. Badran and the ministers then discussed with the participants all the problems submitted to them by the people of the Governorate of Baqa' and later took the decisions mentioned above.

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Khleifawi receives Talhouni

DAMASCUS, March 30 (JNA). — Syrian Prime Minister Maj-Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi received the Speaker of the Jordanian Upper House Bahjat Talhouni here Wednesday.

Speaker of the Syrian People's Council, Mohammad Ali Al Halaby also attended the meeting which discussed matters related to the Arab Parliamentary Union, of which Mr. Talhouni is Chairman.

Mr. Talhouni also met with the Speaker of the Palestinian National Council, Mr. Khaled Al Fahoum, and discussed with him the general Arab situation and Arab parliamentary affairs.

Mr. Talhouni told reporters that the Jordanian and Syrian parliamentary branches had submitted a memorandum to the International Parliamentary Union for debate during its forthcoming autumn session in Sofia.

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NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has become a member of the International Society for Housing Sciences, which comprises a large number of specialised scholars in the field. Through its membership, the RSS will be able to exchange expertise and data on housing plans and participate in world conferences and seminars on the subject.

* AMMAN. — The Minister of Agriculture and President of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation, Mr. Salah Jum' issued an order Wednesday prohibiting the import of foreign potatoes as of April 2 to protect local potato production.

* AMMAN. — Jordan's Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Dr. Nasser Al Batayneh, Wednesday presented his credentials to Bulgaria's Chairman of the Council of State, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to Bulgaria.

* AMMAN. — The University of Jordan, represented by one of its professors, Dr. Awwad Al Zuhlof, will attend the conference on solid physics to be held in Cairo April 3-7.

* AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim received the Romanian ambassador to Jordan Wednesday.

* AMMAN. — The acting Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zaki Al Qussus, received Jordan's Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Walid Tash, Wednesday.

* IRBID. — President of Yarmouk University Adnan Badran gave a lecture at Irbid secondary school for boys Wednesday evening on university education and development in the country. He stressed that teaching methods should be adapted to meet society's needs.

Seminar on pastures and gas resources study

March 30 (JNA). — A seminar on pasture land and wealth recommended that a comprehensive study should be made of natural wealth and pastoral resources in the Arab World.

The seminar was called on Arab states to explore potentialities of pasture and fodder production in arid and semi-arid regions in order to increase production of meat and wool.

The seminar was also attended by representatives of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, the U.N. Environment Programme and the Arab Centre.

training courses at all levels through the Arab Centre, for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories.

Delegations from 11 Arab countries took part in the seminar, which was organised by the Arab Centre in cooperation with the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture. They came from Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Mauritania.

The seminar was also attended by representatives of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, the U.N. Environment Programme and the Arab Centre.

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Women find a developing role in Jordan's work force

Women form a large and vital segment of the population which if properly trained and guided could help provide a fair amount of Jordan's needed labour. The recent labour drain to the oil-rich states which reduced the local labour force drastically has put skilled labour into great demand. The question lies in where to get the personnel. The most likely source is from the female population. Due to this situation a greater awareness is needed in order to properly encourage and foster this development.

At the symposium on manpower development held April 4, 1976 in Amman, a group of economists; Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, Dr. Suleiman Abdul Ali, Dr. Saheh Khasawneh, Dr. Omaymah Dahhan, Mr. Jawad El Anani, Mr. Salem Ghawi, and Miss Hiyam Kalemat submitted a research paper dealing with the role of the Jordanian woman in Jordan's economy. We present this paper as an introduction to this year's seminar to be held April 4-7, organised by the International Labour Organisation and the planning council about labour and population which will again deal with the developing role of woman in Jordan's work force.

This article will appear in three parts. The first part shows statistically the distribution of the labour force in Jordan and its effect on the female role.

Evolution of the labour force according to main centers

In 1970, the non-agricultural civil labour force was concentrated in the Amman governorate which polarised around 85

per cent of the total labour force and 97 per cent of female workers. This is attributed to the concentration of most of the big commercial and industrial establishments, as well as the services, in the capital,

King Khaled turns to computer technology to sort out the annual Hajj traffic jam

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, determined to maintain his kingdom's time-honoured role as the protector of the Muslim holy places of Mecca and Medina, has called in American computer and management experts to help him cope with the growing logistical problems of the Hajj -- the historic pilgrimage to Mecca.

For the first time since these historic pilgrimages began, officials of the host country this year attempted to monitor and measure air traffic and passenger congestion at Jeddah airport in Saudi Arabia, the port of entry for nearly a half million pilgrims. (This year's Hajj occurred from November 25 through December 6).

Halaby International Corporation (HICO), the New York-based international firm now has the responsibility to oversee this highly technical and specialised transportation activity. HICO is working closely with the Saudi Arabia Civil Aviation Department, and with Lockheed Aircraft International A.G., prime contractor.

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tor on the \$625 million programme to provide Saudi Arabia with an up-dated air traffic control system. HICO is headed by Najeeb E. Halaby, who was formerly chairman and chief executive officer of Pan American World Airways, and from 1961 to 1965 served as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

Addressing himself to the Hajj assignment from King Khaled, Mr. Halaby said: "In an effort to reduce aircraft and passenger congestion at the Jeddah airport prior to and after the Hajj, and to greatly improve the safety factor for pilgrims, a computerised traffic flow model will be developed to improve airport flow with the aid of data processing systems engineering."

The approach taken by Halaby International for Saudi Arabia represents the first technically pragmatic approach to the problem since pilgrims began arriving annually nearly 1,300 years ago. The team of experts will attempt to analyse both aircraft scheduling and the flow of passengers so that the Saudi officials charged with handling the pilgrims can quickly and systematically evaluate the effects of their airport resources as it related to variations in aircraft scheduling and the more efficient processing of pilgrims.

The number of pilgrims who travel to Mecca increases each year. In the past 20 years the number of pilgrims to undertake the journey has increased sixfold, and in just the last five has doubled. In 1975, of the 1.4 million who arrived for the religious experience, about 30 per cent, or 450,000 arrived by air through the gateway of

resulting in vast immigration from the other governorates to Amman. In addition, the high percentage of female workers in Amman is also attributed to cultural developments as well as to the acceptance, on the part of society and the family, of women's contribution in the various economic and social activities.

While the Amman governorate claimed 97 per cent of the total female work force in the kingdom, the percentage dropped to only 1.5 per cent in Irbid governorate, 0.09 per cent in Balqa governorate and next to nothing in Ma'an governorate.

Sensing this situation, the government attempted to curb the trend. This was evident in the objectives of the Three-Year Plan (1973-1975) which called for curbing internal emigration and the distribution of industry in the various districts.

It can safely be said that the plan has succeeded to a large extent in achieving this objective, as reflected in the current distribution of the labour force. In 1975, Amman governorate claimed only 70.5 per cent of the labour force in the civil non-agricultural sector and 70.8 of the female workers; the percentage of female workers rose to 18 per cent in

the Jeddah airport. This compared to 60,000 as recently as 1971.

The impact on Saudi Arabia has been staggering. Where officials once talked of the "flow" of pilgrims, they now have begun to think in terms of a "flood", cresting sometime during the 10 days immediately preceding the start of the Hajj.

In addition to direct interviews with airport personnel at Jeddah, information for the computer model will be obtained from airline scheduled flight schedules; military flight plans and cargo schedules.

Saudi Arabian Airlines Corp. -- Saudia -- the kingdom's airline, has the mandate to transport all Hajj pilgrims from Islamic centres around the world. Since the traffic volume is well beyond the airline's normal passenger carrying capability, arrangements are made with some 45 different carriers to provide special service from Europe, Africa and the Far East.

Jeddah airport normally handles about 120 operations (take-offs and landings) per day. Four weeks prior to the Hajj, traffic builds rapidly to about 400 operations per day, seriously straining airport services.

Last year, most pilgrims arrived from other Arab countries and Asia, but the numbers also included 75,000 from Africa, just under 5,000 from Europe and nearly 99 from North, Central and South America.

The information obtained through this work performed by the research team will be crucial to the continuing success of the Hajj, according to Saudi officials. And if it takes computer technology to facilitate ancient religious rites, so be it, they say.

The traffic flow study team is now returning from Saudi Arabia, after observing and collecting data during this year's Hajj, which will then be used to develop the computer model, scheduled to be fully operational for the 1979 Hajj pilgrimage.

Distribution of the labour force according to economic activity

The services and public administration sector continues to include the largest percentage of the labour force of both sexes. In 1970, this sector employed 37.8 per cent of the total labour force and around 76.1 per cent of the female workers. It was followed in significance by the industrial sector which claimed 21.1 per cent of the entire labour force and 12.7 per cent of the female workers.

The high participation of women in the services and public administration and the industrial sectors is attributed to the large number of female workers in the government employ, on the one hand, especially in the fields of education and health, and on the other, in the fields of administration and the trades in the industrial sector. In contrast, the low participation of women in the other sectors is attributed to social, educational and physiological factors; in the mining sector, for example, women workers constituted only 0.1 per cent in both 1970 and 1975. This can be viewed in the light of physiological considerations in the first place. In the electricity, water and gas sector the percentage of female workers reached 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent in 1970 and 1975 respectively.

But the development of women's participation is perhaps clearest in the services and public administration and the industrial sectors. The Jordanian woman has found that there are wider horizons than being a teacher or a typist. So she moved to the industrial field and, while the percentage of female workers in the industrial sector was 12.7 per cent in 1970, it rose to 20.9 per cent in 1975. On the other hand, women's participation in the services sector dropped from 76.1 per cent in 1970 to 70.2 per cent in 1975. This is attributed to the evolution in society's view -- indeed, the family's -- of women and to the expansion of training opportunities for women.

But, in spite of an increase in women's participation in the civil non-agricultural establishments -- from 9.6 per cent in 1970 to 13.6 per cent in 1975 -- women still are unable to participate in the other economic and social sectors, such as construction, commerce and finance.

Unless, the society's concept is basically liberated in regard to what women can or cannot do, and unless women are provided with wider chances for more training in the various professions, the scope for women's work will continue to be limited and the possibility of her participation will continue to be slow.

Distribution of the labour force according to age groups

Though the labour force in Jordan continues to be characteristically young, it has, on the average, slightly tended to grow older. The percentage of those in the 15-30 age group dropped from 72.6 per cent in 1970 to 69.2 per cent in 1975. With female workers, it was the opposite: In this age group, female workers increased from 83.3 per cent in 1970 to 87.4 per cent in 1975. While the increase is not striking, it is an encouraging indication that the participation of married women is on the increase, especially among those female workers in the 20-25 age group. It is worth mentioning that the par-

ticipation of women in the 35-44 age group has increased from 8 per cent in 1970 to 12.8 per cent in 1975. This reiterates the conclusion that more married women are joining the labour force. For this development to continue, it is necessary to launch an expansion programme for the establishment of nurseries in the various parts of the kingdom in order to help working women to continue their mission in all fields of economic activity.

Distribution of the labour force according to employment

The majority of the labour force continues to be the wage earners, their percentage rising from 58.2 per cent in 1970 to 76.2 per cent in 1975. This is attributed to the establishment of big incorporated establishments. But this is not reflected in the case of women: In 1970, 93.8 per cent of the female labour force were wage earners, while in 1975, this ratio dropped to 86.3 per cent.

This is attributed to a rise in the number of self-employed women (from 4.8 per cent in 1970 to 13.3 per cent in 1975). The increase is concentrated in the industrial sector, where the participation of self-employed women exceeded that of men. Figures for 1975 indicate that 20.6 per cent of the total males engaged in industry are self-employed, while 56.6 per cent of the total female workers in the industrial sector were self-employed. This is attributed to a rise in the number of female workers in sewing and weaving. The percentage of those women working for the family without wages dropped from 1.4 per cent to 0.5 per cent due to a rise in the number of self-employed women.

Distribution of the labour force according to occupation

Occupations have been classified into six groups:

A-1: High professional occupation, usually requiring university education, such as physicians and engineers.

A-2: High technical occupations, requiring a degree in the arts, such as accountants and economists.

B: Technical professions, requiring two years of study beyond the secondary school, such as surveyors, draughtsmen and assistant engineers.

C-1: Skilled clerical occupations, requiring secondary school education, such as administrative supervisors and bookkeepers.

C-2: Skilled manual occupations, requiring secondary school education, such as carpenters and blacksmiths.

D: Other unskilled occupations, usually not requiring any academic standard, such as cooks, restaurant personnel and first line factory workers.

All these groups maintained their relative significance between 1970 and 1975. Group D constituted the largest percentage in both years, reaching 28.4 per cent and 25.1 per cent respectively. Next in significance was group C-2 which registered 25.5 per cent and 25.0 per cent for the two years respectively. These were followed by groups C-1, B, and A-2. But this relative distribution was different as far as women were concerned. Here, group B scored the highest percentages (47.9 per cent for 1970 and 45.2 per cent for 1975).

This is attributed to the rise in the number of female workers in the educational field who have graduated from

the teachers training centres. This group was followed in significance by group C-2 where the percentage was 14.5 per cent for 1970 and around 21 per cent for 1975. This is attributed to a rise in the number of female workers in the field of sewing. In general, it can be stated that female workers of certain groups enjoyed a higher degree of intellectual and manual skills than did men and that the number of women with these skills, especially the high technical skills in Group A-1, is on the rise. The percentage of females in group A-1, rose from around 1.8 per cent in 1970 to 1.5 per cent in 1975. In spite of the fact that the difference is very small, the development in the higher technical occupations is positive as far as women are concerned. This is attributed to the joining of increased numbers of highly qualified women in the labour force. But this process is a slow one in relation to the large number of graduates from universities and institutes of higher studies.

A random sample of 30 university graduates in the sciences, who have spent 10 years in government service -- 50 per cent of whom were women -- was drawn from records of the Civil Service Bureau. Analysis indicated a difference in promotion opportunities between the sexes. Males enjoyed a higher promotion of opportunities than females. But, while it is difficult to generalise results gained from analysis of a small sample, the fact remains that studies in this direction are necessary.

Tomorrow: The technical field drab.

Average wages and salaries in the April 1975 employment survey

Occupations under consideration cover around 46.7 per cent of the entire labour force included in the April 1975 employment survey; these constituted 60.1 per cent of the total female workers and around 44.5 per cent of the total male workers. In the selection, the most important occupations in which female workers engage were taken into consideration. In studying wages and salaries, it was noticed that there were no basic differences in average wages between men and women. To the contrary,



CRISTOPHE'S CITADEL -- The Citadel, a massive fortress built in the early 1800s, perches on a mountaintop 6,000 feet above the Caribbean. (AP photo).

Haiti's citadel tells legend of founding father

CAP-Haitien, Haiti (AP). -- The massive citadel has waited nearly two centuries for the invasion.

No shots were ever fired in anger from the mountaintop fortress perched in the clouds 6,000 feet above the turquoise waters of the Caribbean. But more than 20,000 men died carrying the stones to build it and the canoes to defend it.

Henry, Christophe, the black general who fought for Haiti's freedom from France and then declared himself king, built the citadel to stave off an attack by Napoleon's navy. That assault never came.

Since Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier died in 1971 and his motorcycle-riding son, Jean-Claude, became president-for-life, Haiti has tried to shed its boy-soldier image. The dreaded Ton-Ton Macoutes, or secret police, keep a low profile, and "voodoo" most often appears as a floor show. During the final years of Papa Doc's feared regime, few outsiders came to Haiti much less Cap-Haitien.

We had a 12-year-old named Elie tell us the story of King Henry Christophe and his fort. Elie's English, heavily accented with Creole, does not come easily, but the magic of the ruins helped and the stories told themselves.

He led us to the powder magazine and then to a sarcophagus. "Christophe, he always tell his generals not to light cigarettes in the powder magazine. One day this general, Christophe's son-in-law, forgot and lit his cigarette in the powder magazine. The magazine exploded, and there is his tomb."

Smuff was more common than cigarettes in Christophe's time, but there was an explosion in the powder magazine in 1818. It was touched off by lightning not by a cigarette, and Christophe's brother-in-law, not his son-in-law, was among the 160 men killed.

Elie continued his tour, pointing out the wall cracked by the "arse-squash" (earthquake), the foundry where the cannon

balls were made, the cannons cast in Barcelona with gargoyles on the breeches, the brick kilns, the bakery ovens and the hospital.

Poised on a parapet, Elie told how Christophe outwitted a French envoy who was reconnoitering the citadel.

Christophe, he only have 50 shar-jays. Whatever a shar-jay is -- perhaps derived from the French charge d'affaires -- it apparently means soldier in this context. And while Christophe certainly had more than 50 of them, the story holds up.

The man from France, he must not know there are only 50 shar-jays, or he will send his army to fight them," Elie recounted.

More than 200,000 men conscripted to build his pa Sans-Souci, and his citadel Ferriere. It was a harsh. One out of every 10 men from exhaustion or mistreatment building the citadel.

By 1820, when Christophe was 53 and partially paralyzed, his troops rebelled and leaders of southern Haiti so to reunite Christophe's king with their republic.

With shouts of "A bay tyran! A bay Christophe! Down with the tyrant! Down with Christophe!" -- resounding outside the walls of Sans-Souci, King Henry I of shot himself through the wall with a silver bullet.

His body was carried to the citadel and buried in a lime.

Sans-Souci's wooden fountains, gilt and tiles are long gone; only stone walls and stairs remain. The tropical gardens of Queen Marie-Louise and ladies strolled have been grass, replaced by dry grass.

other uniforms and run at the corner before he get the surprise and he see them.

"The shar-jays jump and run around the citadel again and put on the uniforms and he see them, he tell Christophe: 'You see many shar-jays that we never fight you.' This man back to France and he fight Christophe."

After Christophe's death in 1820, the citadel was abandoned.

The fort's only modern structure is a monument to Christophe, who was president of northern Haiti 1807. Four years later, dying of equal with crowned heads of Europe proclaimed himself king.

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LOST DREAM OF A KING -- The ruins of Sans Souci palace in Haiti, on the island of Haiti, suggest something of their former splendor as the home of King Henry I of Haiti. (AP photo).

Handwritten Arabic text: **سوق صحن القصر**

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ A K J 3
 ♥ A 2
 ♦ K 10 6 5 2
 ♣ 7 3

WEST
 ♠ 9 8 7 6 4 2
 ♥ 8 3
 ♦ Q 8
 ♣ A Q 2

EAST
 ♠ 10 5
 ♥ K Q 10 7 4
 ♦ J 9 7
 ♣ 10 8 4

SOUTH
 ♠ Q
 ♥ J 9 6 5
 ♦ A 4 3
 ♣ K J 9 6 5

The bidding:
 South West North East
 Pass Pass 1♦ Pass
 2♦ Pass 2♦ Pass
 2NT Pass 3NT Pass
 Pass Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♣.

It would seem that new stars are rising in the East! In the Far East Championships held in Auckland, New Zealand, the card play of the Pakistanis, who finished fourth in the team event, drew much admiration. Here is a sample of their defense from the match against Australia.

North-South were Dick Cummings and Tim Seres of Australia, one of the world's leading pairs. Sitting East-West for Pakistan were Nishat and Munir. With 26 points in high cards and all suits well stopped, three no trump by North-South was a reasonable contract.

a heart to dummy's ace. There were seven tricks in top cards, and it seemed that it would be simple enough to establish dummy's long diamonds for the other two tricks. So at trick three, declarer led a low diamond from dummy.

Had East routinely followed suit with the seven of diamonds, declarer would have played low and West would have been forced to win the trick. The contract would now have been safe, for there would have been no entry to the East hand to cash the king of hearts. But Nishat rose to the occasion by inserting his nine of diamonds.

Declarer was forced to change his plan, since he wanted to protect his clubs from attack. He won the ace of diamonds, but now Munir sealed declarer's fate with a very neat counter. Without a moment's hesitation, he jettisoned his queen of diamonds under the ace!

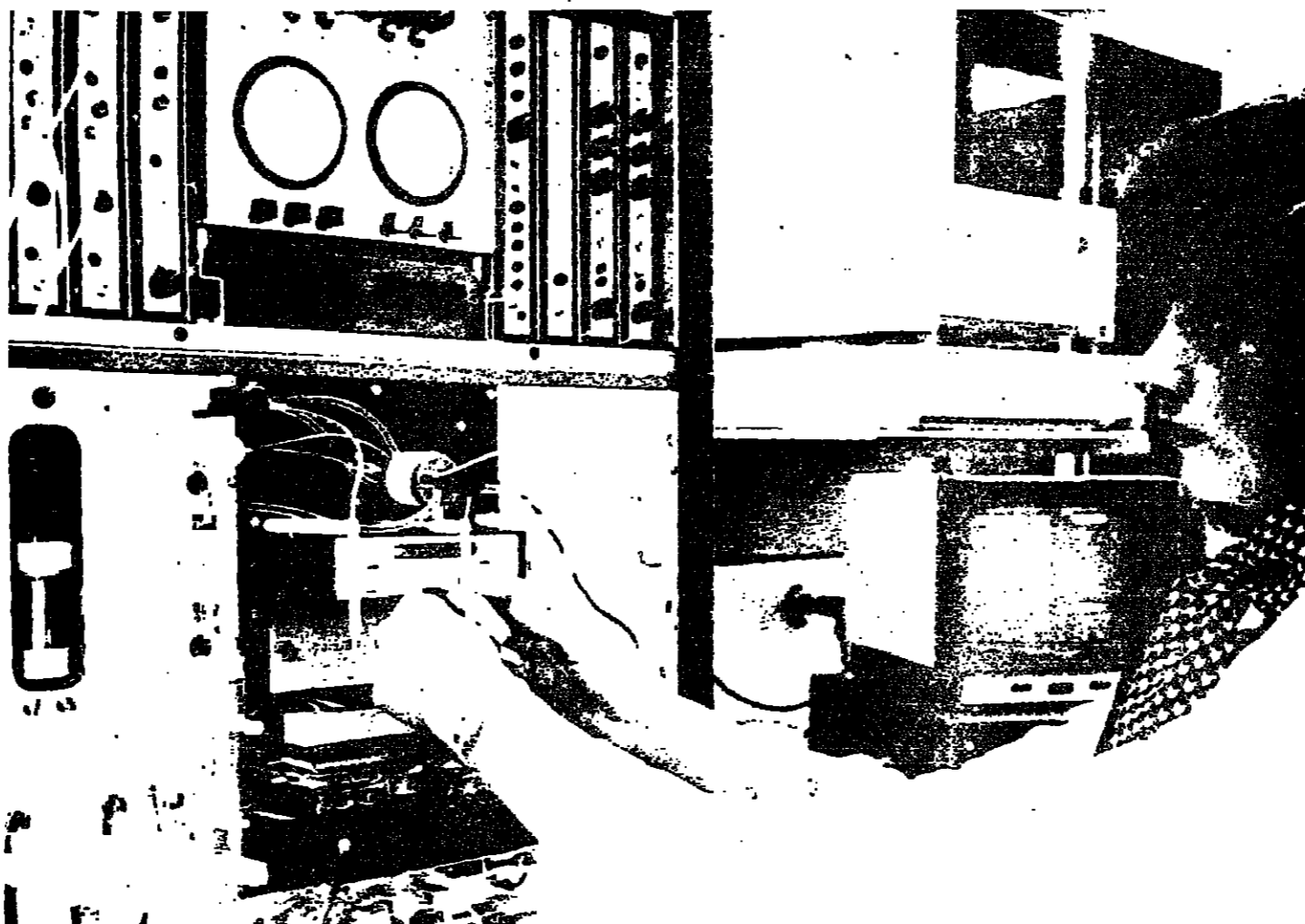
Now there was no way declarer could set up his diamonds without letting East gain the lead with the jack. When East did so, he cashed the king of hearts and shifted to a club. The defenders collected two hearts, two clubs and a diamond for down one.

Munir got his side off to a good start when he selected the eight of hearts for his opening lead. Seres played low from dummy. Nishat won the queen and returned

North-South were Dick Cummings and Tim Seres of Australia, one of the world's leading pairs. Sitting East-West for Pakistan were Nishat and Munir. With 26 points in high cards and all suits well stopped, three no trump by North-South was a reasonable contract.

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THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



PHARMACEUTICALS MANUFACTURER USES SPACE COMPUTER -- A leading pharmaceuticals manufacturer has taken on a miniature process computer that is a by-product of space research. The computer is used in trials of a drug that is claimed to counteract mental decline in old age. The computer eliminates the possibility of human error in ascertaining experimental results. It measures powers of concentration, the repercussions of stress, signs of tiredness and expressions of emotion. It prints out exact and detailed information on whether or not the drug has proved successful.



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ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Gain the support of higher-ups on a new plan you have in mind. Do what you most prefer during your spare time.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan how to expand in career matters. Be careful of outsiders with strange ideas. Use extreme care in motion today.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Find a new outlet that can give you more abundance and increase happiness. Sidelstep one who wants to waste your time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You know how an important monetary matter should be handled, so get busy on them early in the day.

EO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to do what you most desire. Social affairs are good during the day but not in the evening. Avoid a troublemaker.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contact one who has the data you need and also get advice on how to improve conditions around you. Relax at home tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are able to comprehend what associates expect of you. Be sure to accept an invitation to a big social event.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use your good judgment in handling an important career matter today. Evening is fine for enjoying fine music.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make new friends of those whose experience is different from yours. Make plans to improve your surroundings.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be alert in the handling of business affairs today. Make long-range plans for the future with loved one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Many things come up now that will reveal what is best to do to solve problems you may have. Safeguard your reputation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't get discouraged because you have much work ahead of you, but delve into it and later you can rest on your laurels.

JUMBLE

That Scrambled Word Game by Harri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOTIX
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

RYPEK
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

QULLAS
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

GLIMYR
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUIRE HONEY SIZZLE FEDORA
 Answer: Sometimes drunk by squares—"ROUNDS"

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

YOUNG DR. KILDARE : THINGS WITH FEATHER

Woman refuses to be treated for Cancer and travels to Switzerland on vacation.

THE QUEST : DYNASTY OF EVIL

The Beaudine brothers help rancher against neighbour and his three sons.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Official
5. Marsh
8. Skirt part
1. Copycat
2. Camerons tribe
3. Gundo's second wife
4. Dry
5. Fantasy
7. Pea or nut
9. Pick out
10. Regular
23. Seaweed
24. Removed by force
25. Formality
28. Stratum
29. Japanese admiral
30. Afghan, for one
31. Replying in kind
33. Successful bidder
36. Fitted with shoes
37. Metallic element
40. Town on the Thames
42. Wrong
43. Period of time
44. High silk hat
45. Pensive

DOWN

1. Maul
2. Gourmet
3. Lodged
4. Negotiate
5. Close
6. West Indian sorcery
7. Regulating devices
8. Rodent
9. "...the Red"
10. Belittling
16. Town in Nevada
18. Games of chance
20. Short-legged horse
21. Debatable
22. Jason's ship
25. Fatuous
26. Commiserate
27. Urge
31. Glowing
32. Greek letter
33. Escape
34. Bell Song is one.
35. Sort
38. Site of Tell legend
39. Diagram
41. Saul's grandfather

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THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



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WHY ME LORD?

DON'T ANSWER THAT!

THE FLINTSTONES

PHEW! YOU CAN'T TELL ME THE NEIGHBORHOOD HASN'T CHANGED!

MUTT AND JEFF

IT'S BEEN REPORTED THAT WE HAVE A CERTAIN KINSHIP WITH ALL LIFE - PEOPLE ACTUALLY TALK TO PLANTS TO MAKE THEM GROW! MUTT HAS BEEN CONVINCED BY A PROFESSOR THAT ANTS CAN BE SPOKEN TO AND REASONED WITH TO LEAVE HIS ABODE -

AW, COME ON FELLERS, PLEASE LEAVE MY HOUSE! REALLY THIS IS NO PLACE FOR INTELLIGENT ANTS LIKE YOU!

HEY!

LET'S TAKE A RIDE IN THE WAGON -

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

Enthusiasm greets new British budget

LONDON, March 30 (R). — Sterling and British government bonds were in heavy demand today as world financial markets responded enthusiastically to Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's income tax-cutting budget.

The reaction increased downward pressure on short-term money market interest rates in Britain. Leading British banks

clipped their base rates by 1 per cent to 9.5 per cent.

Foreign exchange dealers said the Bank of England intervened to hold sterling down at just over \$1.72, buying an estimated \$100 million to do so.

Earlier, the British Central Bank acted in the New York and Hong Kong exchanges to curb sterling's rise.

The financial community was relieved at the caution shown by Mr. Healey in applying only a slight economic stimulus in

his budget measures, thereby avoiding inflationary risks.

Businessmen also approved of the incentives to wage earners provided by a two-part reduction in income tax amounting to £2.3 billion in a full year.

The fall in interest rates will be welcome to the government as a sign of improved financial prospects on the eve of a by-election in the Midlands town of Stechford, in which the Labour Party is defending the seat vacated by Mr. Roy Jen-

kins on becoming President of the European Common Market Commission.

Voters have had to stomach unpleasant medicine in the budget, including dearer cigarettes, petrol, and motor-car licences.

A defeat at Stechford would be a serious setback for the government, which has lost its overall majority in the House of Commons and has had to make a deal with the minority Liberal Party in order to stay in office.

Healey's budget must now face the unions

LONDON, March 30 (R). — After offering tax cuts in return for wage restraint in yesterday's budget, Britain's Labour government now faces a tough period of bargaining with the country's powerful trade unions to reach a new anti-inflation pact.

The government is trying to persuade the unions to accept a third year of restraint on wage increases as Britain struggles to reduce its high inflation. Two years of limits have held so far, and the annual inflation rate has been halved to around 15 per cent.

The signs following yesterday's budget showed that the task of persuasion this time

will not be easy. Prices have been rising alarmingly in the shops. Union chiefs have warned they are under pressure from their members to break the pact with the government.

In his budget statement, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey made some tax cuts immediately, and said that if another round of pay limits is agreed, further reductions will be made, reducing the income tax burden by a total of £2.25 billion in a full year.

Mr. Healey claimed this would give Britons a 4.5 per cent rise in real income. A married man on the average earnings of some £80 a week would benefit by £2 a week. Some 850,000 workers on low

incomes would become exempt from income tax altogether under the new scheme, and higher-paid people, such as middle management executives, would also be helped. About 800,000 of them would avoid paying taxes at the previous high executive rates.

Under the new rules also, a British employee working abroad for 30 days or more in one year would pay no tax on 25 per cent of his foreign earnings. This would apply whether the 30 days were continuous or not.

Mr. Healey said it was important to find ways of improving the tax treatment of employees living in Britain but working abroad, "particularly

those at the sharp end of exporting."

His proposals were designed mainly to benefit those working abroad for a relatively short time.

To the cheers of the opposition Conservatives, Mr. Healey told parliament that too many people had been paying high tax rates and this had weakened incentive throughout the economy.

Some 36 per cent of the total planned tax reliefs have been granted immediately and unconditionally. The rest follows if a wage restraint agreement is reached.

This was a tactic which was tried last year, and worked, although the unions turned down Mr. Healey's request for a three per cent wage-rise limit and settled for 4.5 per cent ceiling instead.

Maritime industries should share out markets, says Lloyd's report

LONDON, March 30 (AFP). — Cautious optimism for the future of the world's maritime industries is expressed by the Lloyd's Register of Shipping in its annual report published today.

At the same time, it emphasises that world output figures, in terms of completions, are "certain" to be reduced by as much as 50 per cent compared with recent years.

It points out that the industry "must" find an equitable solution to the problems brought about by this drastically reduced demand: "The sharing of available markets... indeed that is at all possible -- may be starting point."

But there are warnings against flooding the market with designs for new types of multi-purpose or hybrid ships as well as diverting resources to repair

work. A fairly extensive scrapping programme is advocated, but, the report adds, this in itself raises the question of the ability of the shipbuilders to cope with the situation. The need for research is stressed, while, if planning and judgements are sound, the industry can "draw a deep breath and look forward with a degree of cautious optimism," it added.

Reviewing the situation at the end of 1976, the report said that the picture was not one of gloom and despair, as there were signs that the downward plunge of the order book intake, prevalent since the end of 1973, could be "levelling out" and that a more consistent pattern would be revealed over the next few years.

TAIWAN TO BUILD A POWER STATION IN SAUDI ARABIA

TAIPEI, March 30 (R). — A government-owned power company has won a contract to build a power station in Saudi Arabia at an estimated cost of more than \$150 million, the Central News Agency reported today.

It said the project, which includes a 50,000 kW central power station, nine substations and transmitting lines, will cover a vast rural area around Al Buha in southern Saudi Arabia.

The Taipower Company will send 4 technicians and engineers to supervise the work, the agency said.

Misunderstanding by pilot rumoured to be cause of Santa Cruz air crash

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, March 30 (AFP). — American members of the three-nation team investigating last week's crash of two Jumbo jets which killed 576 people here have asked to interview two air traffic controllers in the control tower at the time.

Mr. William Haley, a member of the U.S. National Transportation Security Board, said they had many questions to put to the controllers, in particular concerning weather conditions at the time of the crash.

He said they hoped to receive a copy of the recording of what was said in the tower during the nine minutes preceding the accident in which Boeing 747s of the Dutch KLM Airline and Pan American Airways collided on the runways.

The American delegates said they had already heard evidence from the Pan Am pilot.

According to rumours circulating here, the crash may have resulted from a misunderstanding between the control tower and one of the pilots.

The controllers were speaking English and their instructions might have been misinterpreted by the KLM captain, who could have understood the words "before takeoff" to mean "for takeoff," according to unconfirmed reports.

Santa Cruz Airport was partially reopened today, but its use was restricted to short take-off planes shuttling between here and Las Palmas on the neighbouring Island of Grand Canaria.

KLM announced in Amsterdam that it would start flying home the bodies of the 248 Dutch victims this Friday if the airport runway had been cleared of debris by then.

A U.S. air force cargo plane landed in New Jersey early today with 52 survivors of the airport collision and one dead passenger who died during the trans-Atlantic flight.

Another badly-burned American passenger remained at Las Palmas, the Canary Island capital, for initial treatment.

Those in most critical condition were scheduled to be flown to San Antonio, Texas, to a military hospital specialising in saving the lives of extensively-burned people.

Nimeiri, Sadat, Assad will meet in May, newspaper says

KHARTOUM, March 30 (AFP). — President Jaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez Assad of Syria will hold in May the first meeting of the United Political Command they established at their summit here earlier this month, it was reported today.

The daily Al Sahafa said that as well as discussing "important issues relating to the Arab World, the African continent and cooperation projects," the three leaders would decide on the formation of specialised committees of the command.

Al Sahafa reported also that Sudan's Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid, who flew to Cairo yesterday, would be delivering President Nimeiri's report to Mr. Sadat on last week's summit meeting of Red Sea states at Taiz in North Yemen.

The meeting, also attended by the heads of state of North and South Yemen and Somalia, discussed ways of guaranteeing Red Sea security. The United Political Command countries have said they want the Red Sea to be "an Arab lake of peace."

The paper said that from Cairo, Mr. Khalid would fly to

Paris with a message for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing from President Nimeiri.

The Sudanese minister would also discuss preparations for the Sudanese head of state's visit to France next June, Al Sahafa added.

From Paris, Mr. Khalid is scheduled to fly to Washington for talks on U.S.-Sudanese relations and a review of the economic, technical and cultural cooperation agreed on during President Nimeiri's visit to the U.S. in June last year, the paper said.

Do you know of rings around Uranus?

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California, March 30 (AFP). — The recently discovered five rings of Uranus are located in a narrow band 7,000 kms across, their discoverers announced at a news conference here today.

Astronomer James Elliot and his assistants Mr. Edward Dunham and Mr. Douglas Mink said the rings were about 18,000 kms from the planet.

The first four were about 10 kms wide and were in a circular orbit around Uranus, they added.

The outer ring was about 100 kms wide and its orbit might not be circular, accord-

ing to the three astronomers.

Mr. Elliot said the rings were composed of fragments of less than 2 kms in diameter which could have been formed by material present when the solar system was formed and which had never fused into satellites, or from satellites which had disintegrated.

The rings of Uranus were discovered by Mr. Elliot and his assistants last month during a flight on board the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) flying observatory Kuiper.

They were viewing an eclipse of the star SAO 158687 from

the observatory, aboard a four-engined C141 plane, at 12,000 metres when they noticed that the star disappeared five times before and after it was eclipsed by Uranus, one of the largest planets in the solar system.

They deduced it disappeared behind rings encircling the planet rather than behind satellites.

Mr. Elliot said the rings had never been spotted previously because the light emanating from Uranus was bright enough to blot out the reflection from the rings under normal conditions of observation.

Cyprus talks begin today

VIENNA, March 30 (Agencies). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrived here today to chair the first three days of Cyprus inter-community talks due to open tomorrow.

Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot negotiators Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos and Mr. Umit Suleyman Onan arrived here yesterday.

Dr. Waldheim will confer with his personal representatives in Cyprus Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar here early next week before taking a brief holiday in his native Austria.

Dr. Waldheim said upon arrival today that prospects for a Cyprus settlement were better than ever before. He said he hoped for substantial progress during the meetings, due to last eight days.

"I think the prospects are better than before but one should not expect a solution immediately. That would be naive," he told reporters at Vienna Airport.

OWEN MAY MEET SMITH, VORSTER IN CAPE TOWN

LONDON, March 30 (AFP). — British Foreign Secretary David Owen will probably meet Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and South Africa's John Vorster in Cape Town on April 13, Whitehall sources said yesterday.

Final arrangements for Dr. Owen's trip had still to be worked out, the sources said. But it is generally held here that the foreign secretary would leave London on April 10 and start his Southern African tour in Dar Es Salaam on the 11th, meeting President Samora Machel of Mozambique in Maputo the following day.

Observers think Dr. Owen will probably also meet Rhodesian nationalist leaders in Maputo.

He is due in Gaborone, Botswana, on April 14 from Johannesburg and Lusaka, Zambia on April 15, returning to London the next day, informed sources said.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices suffered a sharp decline Wednesday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average lost nearly 11 points.

Trading was moderate. Interest rate and inflation worries came back to haunt the market following a brief technical rally on Tuesday, which had disappointed investors (after a string of eight declining sessions).

The apparent collapse of SALT negotiations in Moscow also had a negative influence on the exchange.

Declines outnumbered advances at the bell by a wide 1,044 to 366 margin, as most groups of shares closed on a weaker tone with the exception of gold mines.

Blue chip and glamour issues were among the hardest hit as IBM fell four points to 276-5/8, while Kodak lost 1-7/8 to 68-1/2, and big names such as General Motors, Ford, Dupont and Xerox all lost a dollar or more.

At the close the industrial average shows at 921.21, a loss of 10.81 points: Transp at 223.61, a loss of 2.63; utilities at 105.57, a loss of 0.26, 18,810,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,570,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds Wednesday made strong headway, gaining up to 3-1/2 points in a market short of stock. Favourable market response to Tuesday's U.K. budget, stronger sterling and lower interest rates contributed to the advance, dealers said. Trading in bonds was particularly heavy.

There was moderate two-way trading interest in equities and most issues finished below the day's highs. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 7.2 to 427.6 after a 429.7 high.

Gold shares firmed on further American interest and dealers reported no reaction so far to the South African budget. Dollar stocks gained and Canadians were occasionally easier.

B.F. rose 14p while gains of 7p to 12p were scored by Hawker Siddeley, Fisons, Decca, Guest Keen and ICI.

Banks ended with net rises of up to 2p after an irregular trend following base rate reductions of one point.

Tube Investment finished 14p up after results better than market expectations.

Price of gold closed in London Wednesday at \$149.45/oz.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

ABU DHABI, March 30 (R). — Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangi today conferred with United Arab Emirates (UAE) government leaders on developing economic relations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Mr. Caglayangi arrived here yesterday on the latest stage of his Gulf tour, which is believed to be primarily aimed at securing Turkey's crude oil needs.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AFP). — Forty-three U.S. senators went on record yesterday as asking President Jimmy Carter to impose restrictions on imports of footwear into the United States. The senators said in a letter that these measures were necessary to safeguard the American footwear industry, in which 70,000 jobs had been lost since 1968. Imported shoes, the senators said, were now accounting for 46 per cent of the American market. U.S. footwear imports come mainly from the Far East, Brazil, Spain and Italy.

HONG KONG, March 30 (R). — Vietnam and Egypt yesterday signed a trade agreement in Hanoi, the Vietnam news agency reported. The agency, monitored here, did not give details of the agreement signed by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Trade Minister Nguyen Canh and Egyptian Vice Minister of Trade and Supply, Dr. Saleh Toulan. Dr. Toulan arrived in Hanoi last Saturday at the head of a trade delegation after visiting China.

NEW YORK, March 30 (R). — The Exxon Oil Company yesterday said its oil and liquid gas production rose 3 per cent last year, with all of the increase coming from the Middle East. In its annual report, Exxon said it produced 5,576 million barrels of oil and natural gas liquids a day in 1976. Production in the United States and Venezuela fell but Middle East and African production rose 12 per cent, to 3,013 million barrels a day, of which Saudi Arabia accounted for 2,248 million. The Saudi production figure was 21 per cent higher than in 1975. Exxon said its worldwide sales volume rose 7 per cent, to 5,535 million barrels a day, and that its share of sales in its marketing area rose to around 10.5 per cent.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

UNITED NATIONS, March 30 (R). — The U.N. Security Council last night indefinitely adjourned its Middle East debate, begun last Friday at the initiative of Egypt, without adopting any resolution or other decision. Council President Andrew Young of the United States said at the end of yesterday's meeting that after consultations with members it had been agreed to adjourn the debate. The next meeting would be "fixed after consultations among the members," he said. But several council members said later privately that the debate was now, in effect, over.

BRUSSELS, March 30 (AFP). — The situation was "normal" today at Kolwezi, the southern Zairese copper town under imminent threat of attack by an invading force of exiled former Katangan troops from Angola, a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said here. Kolwezi, in Zaire's southern Shaba Province (the former Katanga) is in the line of the invaders' advance. A three-day battle was said yesterday to be raging within a few kilometres of the town. The spokesman said no evacuation order had been given to the 3,000 Belgians in Kolwezi.

WINDHOEK, March 30 (R). — Whites in South West Africa (Namibia) are to vote in a referendum on whether they would support an interim multi-racial government leading to final independence for the territory. A spokesman for the National Party, which has an overwhelming majority in the Legislative Assembly of the South African-administered territory, said today the referendum would be held on May 17. The party is to campaign for a "yes" vote.

MANILA, March 30 (R). — President Ferdinand Marcos indicated last night that he still did not know if the rebel Muslim Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) had accepted a Libyan formula for ending the four-year-old war in the southern Philippines. On Friday President Marcos proclaimed autonomy for the 13 provinces in the region and announced plans for a provisional government and a referendum on April 17.

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08.45	08.45	19.30	19.30
X	X	X	X
14.00	14.00	12.30	12.30

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2...ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM PARIS(COE) ONE HOUR EARLIER FROM 25 SEP. 77

مكتبة ام ج